Numb. 257.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

FROM JANUARY 11. TO JANUARY 18. 1738,9.

To His Excellency LEWIS MORRIS, *Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of* Nova-Cæſarea *or* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *and Vice-Admiral in the ſame.*

The Humble ADDRESS *of His Majeſty's Council of the Province aforeſaid.*

SIR,

IT is with the greateſt Pleaſure, that we meet your Excellency (at this General Aſſembly) by His Majeſty appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief of this His ſeparate Province of *New-Jerſey*; and we heartily congratulate You thereon.

The Inconveniences and Difficulties which this Province laboured under, from its Dependency on the Governor of *New-York*, were numerous, well known to You; and gave riſe to the ſeveral Petitions of its Inhabitants, in their different Stations, to his Majeſty, to grant them the Favour they have now received: A Favour truly great, but agreeable to his Majeſty's known Goodneſs, and that Indulgence which He, as a common Father, never fails to ſhew even to the remoteſt of His Subjects; and which at every Opportunity juſtly claims from us all the grateful Acknowledgments due from a moſt Loyal and Dutiful People.

Permit us to ſay, that his Majeſty's Goodneſs has even exceeded our Requeſts, in appointing your Excellency to this Station, who are well known to us, whoſe Intereſt is inſeparable from our own, and who from Your conſtant and juſt Diſcharge of the ſeveral Truſts and Confidences repoſed in You by his Majeſty, in Your ſeveral former Stations, are moſt acceptable and agreeable to us; and from whoſe exact Knowledge of the Conſtitution of an Engliſh Government, and the Circumſtances of this Province in particular, we may not only expect a juſt Regulation in the Adminiſtration, but may hope to ſee Trade and Commerce flouriſh amongſt us.

We are now met, a ſeparate and diſtinct Part of the Legiſlature of this Province, ſuch as we humbly conceive his Majeſty always intended we ſhould be; your Excellency is doubtleſs perſuaded of the Right we have to that State of Liberty, and of the ill Conſequences which have ever attended, and again may attend, a Governor's preſiding and voting amongſt us in a Legiſlative Capacity, a Practice heretofore uſed. We doubt not, that the preſent Example will obtain for the future, and that our Behaviour will evince we have a juſt Regard to the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Royal Prerogative, and to the Liberties of the Inhabitants of this Province, both abſolutely neceſſary to be kept entire.

We aſſure your Excellency, that in all Caſes wherein it ſhall be required, we will with Honeſty, Sincerity and Freedom give You our Advice, and heartily endeavour as much as in us lies, that Your Adminiſtration may be eaſy to You, and conducive to the Proſperity of the Province; and as that may in ſome Meaſure depend on the fitneſs of the Perſons to their ſeveral Offices, and their firm Attachment to the preſent Illuſtrious reigning Family, we ſhall not recommend any Perſon, either to be made or continued an Officer, whom we ſhall not be well aſſured to be ſo qualified. Then we promiſe ourſelves, that our Advice will be both agreeable, and attended with a ſuitable Effect.

We are, and we think every Body muſt be, perſuaded of the Neceſſity of Order and Government; That its Ends and Deſigns are for the general Good of the Community; and that that Government cannot be ſupported but at a Charge and Expence, which they muſt be at who are Members of the Community, and receive the Benefits thereof. Your Excellency's Station is a principal Part in the Conſtitution, and without which, good and neceſſary Laws can neither be enacted, nor adminiſtred. Your Inclinations, and the Duty of Your Office will naturally lead you to aſſent to ſuch Laws as ſhall be propoſed, and which You ſhall conceive to be for the Advantage of thoſe under

der Your Government, not derogatory of his Majeſty's Royal Prerogative. We aſſure your Excellency, that we are met wholly diſpoſed to conſult his Majeſty's Service, and the Intereſt of the Province, and ſhall not on our Part, knowingly offer any Act for Your Aſſent, but ſuch as we ſhall conceive to be fit for it, and according to our Duty, and our former Engagements to his Majeſty (which we eſteem as Sacred.) We will honourably Support this His Government in all its Parts, as far as we can, ſo only the Good of the Whole may be obtained, and they who are appointed to adminiſter that Good, be placed above Contempt, or the Temptation of having recourſe to unbecoming Arts to ſupport themſelves, a mutual Confidence be eſtabliſhed; and we humbly apprehend, that all buying and ſelling of Laws, in any other Senſe, ought wholly to be diſcarded, eſpecially by every Part of the Legiſlature.

We agree with your Excellency (and are too ſure we ſhall find it ſo) that it's a hard matter to mend a bad World, and that it is the Buſineſs of the Legiſlature, as much as they can to prevent its growing worſe; that Vice and Immorality in every of their Branches are ſcandalous and prejudicial to a Community, and as ſuch, ought to puniſhed; but apprehend that the frequent Commiſſion thereof, ſo much and ſo deſervedly complained of, ariſes more from the Failures and Neglect of the proper Officers, whoſe Buſineſs and Duty it is to puniſh the Offenders, than from any Defect of Law to enable them ſo to do. Your Excellency from Your conſtant Reſidence amongſt us, will not only be a more narrow Obſerver of their particular Failures, but we (and others) will have it more in our Power to inform You of ſuch Inſtances therein as have already or hereafter may happen; You will then very much have it in Your Power to remedy thoſe Evils; and we reſt ſatisfied that Your Juſtice and good Judgment will always direct You to make a right Uſe of it.

There may poſſibly happen in every Conſtitution ſome Caſes wherein it may be more tolerable to bear an Injury, than to ſeek a Remedy; it will be the Wiſdom and Judgment of every People to amend ſuch Defects, and to make the Methods of obtaining Juſtice plain and eaſy. The juſt and regular Œconomy in the Conſtitution of our Mother Country, contrived and happily eſtabliſhed in the Prudence and Knowledge of ſo many great and good Men, during ſo many Ages paſt (and indeed contrary to which we ought not to attempt any Thing) will be the great Example for us to follow, that has found and provided proper Scourges for all Trick and Chicane, and ſeveral times debar'd the impudent and knaviſh Pretender to the Law from his Practice, and often reſtrained the Number of the Profeſſion when overgrown; and we cannot but obſerve, that Licences have been granted to Perſons to practiſe as Attornies, who have proved altogether unqualified, illiterate, and who had no other Pretenſions to that Buſineſs, than from Debts being due to them or their Relations, which by being carefully divided, and artfully ſubdivided, have furniſhed them with Buſineſs for Years, to the great Injury of many Poor and ignorant Perſons, and no leſs to the Diſcouragement of Education, and of the good and honeſt Lawyer, whom we allow to be a uſeful Member in a Society. We ſhall in the beſt Manner we can, propoſe proper Remedies againſt the growing Evil, and therein make a proper Diſtinction between Officer and Office; we ſhall alſo endeavour, that all other miniſterial Officers be kept ſtrictly to their ſeveral Duties, and to make the Bounds of it ſo plain and certain, that the Pretence of Ignorance may no longer ſerve as a colourable Excuſe for their Tranſgreſſions; and extend ſuch of the Statutes of *England* (as ſhall occur to us) whoſe Extention may be diſputable, and the Reaſon of which may ſuit our Circumſtances.

Every one (the leaſt acquainted with Trade) will readily agree that the Advantages ariſing to a Country thereby, depend on its publick Credit, which may be much eſtabliſhed in the Goodneſs, well Manufacturing, and preventing of Frauds in its Commodities exported, and muſt eaſily diſcern how eſſential a direct Importation of all foreign Commodities is to the general Benefit of its Inhabitants; we need not therefore enlarge on the Subject, but reſolve to ſet ourſelves to the Work with Heart and Hand, to direct the one, and procure the other, now when we have the Concurrence of ſo many favourable Circumſtances, and can juſtly promiſe our ſelves ſo much Help and Aſſiſtance therein from your Excellency.

The alternate ſitting of Aſſemblies at *Perth-Amboy* & *Burlington*, & keeping the Secretary's Office in two Places ſo remote from each other, are Peculiarities in this Province, and we believe tend much to keep up both the Name of Diviſion & the Thing. Since we are now become intirely a ſeparate Government, and thereby the Intereſt of the People very much the ſame; if in the courſe of our Conſultations, we ſhall fall upon any Method which may blot out the Name of Diviſion from amongſt us, we will heartily join in the doing thereof.

The want of a ſuitable Houſe for the Governor, and Conveniencies for His Dwelling, and for the Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly, is a ſufficient Argument of the Neceſſity of the providing ſuch, equally a Peculiarity, and doubtleſs occaſioned by the ſhort Stays which former Governors have generally made amongſt us. The Caſe is now altered, and a ſuitable Proviſion ought to be made; and in our Debates concerning the Place to be pitched upon for that purpoſe, the publick Good and convenience and ſecurity of the Government, and not the private Advantage of any Men or Place ſhall influence us.

In ſhort, Sir, we may now hope to find ourſelves Happy, in the Security of all our civil and religious Rights, and in the Enjoyment of every other Bleſſing which may flow from good Order and juſt Government; to that End we uſed all Endeavours, and thought it would be no ſmall ſtep thereto, to obtain a diſtinct Governor: The thing

is

is done, and, from the nature of Things it is self-evident, at no ſmall Expence; Your Solicitations & Intereſt have bothbeen imploy'd, & neceſſary in the repreſentation of our Wants, which Juſtice and Gratitude require ſhould be retributed.

By Order of the Houſe,
JOHN HAMILTON, *Speaker.*

[*Some of the Members of this Houſe being of the People called Quakers, concur in the Matter and Subſtance of this Addreſs, but make ſome Exceptions to the Stile.*]

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following *ANSWER.*

Gentlemen,

I Heartily thank you for this kind Addreſs. I perſwade myſelf your future Conduct will be always agreeable to this good Beginning; and hope you will at all times preſerve and bravely maintain a Character ſuitable to the Truſt repoſed in you by His Majeſty, who has placed you in the high and honourable Stations you are now in, that by your grave and wholeſome Advice, you may aſſiſt the Governor in the Adminiſtration, and interpoſe as becomes you, ſhould he make any unwarrantable Attempts on the juſt Liberties of the Inhabitants: And on the other Side boldly to oppoſe any Endeavours of the other Part of the Legiſlature, ſhould they appear to you to tend in the leaſt to leſſen his juſt Authority, His Majeſty's Royal Prerogatives, or their neceſſary Dependance.

LONDON, *September* 20.

ON the 12th Inſtant died Dr. Herman Boerhaave, the famous and learned Profeſſor of Phyſick at Leyden, aged 69, much celebrated, and conſulted from all Parts of Europe. His Corpſe was interred in a private Manner. Peter Burman Profeſſor of Hiſtory and the Belles Lettres, is to pronounce his funeral Oration, it being agreed upon between them that the Survivor ſhould perform this laſt Piece of Reſpect to the other. The Univerſity has loſt its chief Glory, and the City of Leyden, at a moderate Computation twenty thouſand Pounds Sterling a Year, which ſhe gain'd by his Pupils from Great Britain, without reckoning thoſe from moſt other Nations in Europe. This great Man was a Native of the Province of Holland, of mean Parentage, and ow'd Part of his Education to the Generoſity of a learned Friend; he ſtudied under the great Pitcairn, whom he ſucceeded, and uſed to call his Maſter, and upon whoſe admirable Principles it is evident he built his Superſtructure. It was late before he ſhone with that Luſtre, which for thoſe few Years paſt have rendered him the Admiration of all Europe. To his amazing Skill in the ſeveral Branches of Phyſick, Botany, Anatomy, and Chymiſtry, he added the Charms of Virtue and Humility. Dr. Boerhaave was a religious and modeſt Man, and ſo far from giving into the ſilly Affectation of Free-Thinking, which Pitcairn and ſome Engliſh Phyſicians valued themſelves on, that he never made mention of a ſupream Being but to admire and exalt him in his Works; and his written Advices were always accompanied with a ſhort Prayer for the divine Bleſſing on his Endeavours. He was took ill while he was teaching in the College, and was from the Beginning ſenſible that the Diſtemper would carry him off in a little Time. The Works which great and excellent Perſons leave behind them, are their true Offspring, and the beſt Tranſmitters of their Names to Immortality. In theſe Dr. Boerhaave will live long in the Eſteem of Men. That other Part of him, his Daughter, has had an excellent Education, is yet unmarried, and has refuſed ſeveral great Offers made her, having at leaſt a hundred thouſand Guineas, a Sum, which thoſe who would have had the Pattern of an abſolute perfect Man in Dr. Boerhaave, wiſh did not exceed fifty Thouſand.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

From Rocky Hill, in Sommerſet, New-Jerſey, we hear, That a Negro Man of Robert Hooper, Eſq; being ordered by the Overſeer's Wife to bring in ſome Wood and make a Fire, he replied in a ſurly Tone, that he would make Fire enough, and purſued her with an Ax. To avoid his Fury ſhe fled to the Houſe, aud ſhut the Door on her ſelf; but in the Hurry, ſhe unhappily lock'd her little Son out, him the Negro ſtruck, ſo that the whole Breadth of the But of the Ax entered the Cavity of the Body, between the Shoulders and lower Part of the Neck, ſo as to wound the Pericardium, and afterwards mangled him by other Blows; then he immediately ſet Fire to Mr. Hooper's Barn, in which there was about 1000 *Buſhels of Grain, and then endeavoured to eſcape: He was ſoon taken and tried, and on the third Day executed by Fire.*

Advertiſements.

RUN away on the 24th of *December* paſt, from *Joſeph Decow*, of *Trenton*, in *Hunterdon* County, *Weſt New-Jerſey*, a Servant Man, named *John Bowls*, by Trade a Shoemaker, of a middle Stature, black complexion'd, and black Eyes: Had on a dark grey Coat, brown Jacket, good Leather Breeches with braſs Buttons, a fine Linnen Shirt, dark grey worſted Stockings, half worn pecked toe'd Shoes, a white Wig, good Hat, and generally wears a Silk Handkerchief looſly ty'd about his Neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he is had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, paid by *Joſeph Decow.*

Philad. January 18. 1738.

WENT away on the 13th Inſt. from *Samuel Wheler's* at *Miamenſin* near *Philadelphia*, one *Edward Lloyd*, an Engliſhman, about 22 Years of Age, of middle Stature, black complexion'd, black hair'd, has ſore Legs, with old brown Leggings and Raggs wrapp'd round 'em: Had on when he went away, an old felt Hat, an old flannel Jacket, old leather Breeches, and old Shoes.

N. B. He hired himſelf for a Month, to the ſaid *Wheler*, and ſet his Barn on Fire.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid *Lloyd* ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, paid by *Samuel Wheler.*

Philad. Jan. 18. 1738,9.

STRAY'D or Stolen, on the first of *Nov.* past, from *Carpenters* Island, a large bay pacing Horse, about 14 Hands high, branded with G on the off Buttock, with a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and his near Forefoot white. Whoever brings the said Horse to the Owner, or to *John Rouse*, Smith in *Philadelphia*, shall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, paid by *John Bood.*

Philad. Jan. 18.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer,

IS removed from the House he lately dwelt in, four Doors nearer the River, on the same side of the Street.

Where may be had,

BIBLES, large Folio in great Print; Quarto Bibles with Common Prayer, Concordance, &c. Octavo Bibles curiously printed; small common Bibles, several Sorts. Testaments, of large, middling, and small Print. Common Prayers of several Sizes, gilt and plain. Dyche's Spelling Books, Dixon's Ditto, Cocker's Ditto, G. Fox's Ditto. Church Primmers, Presbyterian Ditto, S. Crisp's Ditto. Practice of Piety. Whole Duty of Man. Cole's Latin and English Dictionary. Dyche and Pardon's English Dictionary, Bayley's Ditto, Cole's Ditto. Boyer's French Dictionary, and French Grammar. Telemaque. Greek Grammars, Latin Ditto with Construing Book. Clark's Introduction to the Latin Tongue, Ditto's Cordelius, and Erasmus. Eutropius. Ovidii Tristia. Accidences. Virgil. Horace. Juvenal. Cesar's Commentaries. Cornelius Nepos. London Vocabulary, and other Latin School Books. Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide. Atkinson's Epitome. Mariners Compass rectified. Kalendars. Hodgson's, Seller's, and Kelly's Navigation. Whiston's Euclid. Scales, and Compasses of several Sorts. Clark's Sermons 10 Vols. 8vo. Forster's Ditto, 2 Vols. Tillotson's Ditto, 14 Vols. Williston's Sacramental Catechisms. Henry on the Sacrament, and on Prayer. Willard's Body of Divinity. Locke's Works, 3 Vols. Folio. English Liberties. Every Man his own Lawyer. La Belle Assemblée, 4 Vols. Select Novels, 6 Vols. Christian Philosophy. Rollin's Method of Studying the Belles Lettres. Rabelais 4 Vols. Trap's Virgil, 3 Vols. Leonidas a heroick Poem. Nettleton on Virtue. Spectators, 8 Vols. Tatlers, 4 Vols. Guardians, 2 Vols. Congieve's Works, 3 Vols. Independant Whig, 2 Vols. Turkish Spy, 8 Vols. Pope's Homer, 6 Vols. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Bacon's Essays. Beveridge's Thoughts on Religion. Characteristicks, 3 Vols. Dryden's Fables. Fable of the Bees, 2 Vols. Gravelande's Elements of Natural Philosophy. Otway's Plays. Prior's Poems, 2 Vols. Rowe's Lucan, 2 Vols. Seneca's Morals. Craftsmen, 14 Vols. Salmon's Synopsis of Physick. Gadbury on Nativities. Ray on the Creation. Several of Bunyan's Works, and other small Books of Dissenting Divinity. Young Man's Companion, last and best Edition. Clark on the Catechism. Stanhope's Epictetus. Dr. Gale's Sermons, 4 Vols. Cockers Arithmetick. Cambden's Britannia; with many other Sorts of Books too tedious to mention. Also Slates, Pensils, Ink and Ink-Powder, blank Accompt-Books and Pocket-Books, Writing Paper of several Sorts, blank Bonds, Indentures, and all other Blanks in Use, with other Stationary Ware. Also very good Chocolate, and coarse and fine Edgings.

THE Creditors of *Brian O'Neal*, are desired to bring in their Accounts duly proved to *J. Stephen Benezet* or *John Reynell*, before the 31st of this Instant, on which Day the Dividend will be made of his Effects.

TAken up by *John Beard* in *Pequay*, a black Mare and Colt, the Mare Branded SH on the near Shoulder and Hip, a few white Spots on her Forehead. The Owner describing the other Marks, and paying the Charges may have them again.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD, by REESE MEREDITH,

At his Store on William Fishbourn's *Wharffe,*

for Ready Money, the following Goods, viz.

LOOKING-Glasses *of all Sizes, gilt and plain, Boxes of Drinking-Glasses, fine and course Kerseys, Rateene, spotted Ruggs, fine and coarse Hats, Buttons and Mohair, broad and narrow Camblets, fine ditto, Womens Hose, Calimancoes, Dunjars, Poplins, Yard-wide Stuffs, Lewbick, Princes Linnen, Muslins of all Sorts, Cambricks, fine Gun-powder, Iron Pots,* New-England *Chairs; also a very likely Negro Boy.*

*** N. B. *All Persons indebted to* REES MEREDITH, STEPHEN PAYTON, *and* THOMAS WILLIAMS, *are desired to pay their respective Debts.*

By ANTHONY ENGLEBRECKT, *Stone-Cutter,*

Next Door to the *Horse-Mill*;

In *Market-Street, Philadelphia:*

ARE to be had, all Sorts of Marble-Work, as Chimney-Pieces, Tables, Tea-Boards, Coats of Arms, Tomb-Stones, *&c.* made in the newest *Italian* and *French* fashion; and in the neatest and best Manner.

STOLEN from the Plantation of *Alexander Farquhar*, two Horses, one a dark Bay, no Brand, has a small black Spot on the nigh side of his Face: The other, white, and sleabitten, no brand; also a small Saddle of a russet colour. It is supposed they are stolen by one *Moses Lewis*, he and his Wife being seen to ride the said Horses, and a small Boy with them; the said *Lewis* is of a middle stature, black bushy Hair much like a Wig, he is a House-Carpenter by Trade, and understands keeping a Grist-Mill, he is a *New-England* Man Born.

Whoever takes up and secures the said *Lewis* so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward; and for the two Horses *Twenty Shillings* each, and reasonable Charges, paid by *Alexander Farquhar.*

Kent County on *Delaware, Jan.* 7. 1738,9.

TO BE LET,

On a Lease for Three Years,

THE Brew-House, and Malt-House, belonging to the Estate of *Samuel Carpenter*, deceased, with all the Utensils used in Brewing and Malting.

Any Person inclining to lease the same, may know the Terms, of *Joseph Richards* and *John Inglis.*

N. B To be sold by the said *Richards* and *Inglis*, a Chariot with Harnels for four Horses.

Just Published,

POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*, for the Year 1739. Wherein is contained The Lunations, Eclipses, Judgments of the Weather, Spring-Tides, Planets Motions, and mutual Aspects, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Length of Days, Time of High Water, Fairs, Courts and observable Days. Together with many witty Hints, Sayings, Verses and Observations, as usual, *viz.* The Art of Foretelling the Weather. Why he continues to call himself *Poor Richard.* Teague's Criticism on the First of *Genesis* Giles Jolt's Syllogism. John's Wife. Kings and Bears. Miss Cloe's Case. 'Squire Edward's Kindness. The Knave in Grain. Codrus and Cæsar. Bright Florella. The ninth Beatitude. On his late Deafness. An infallible Cure for the Toothach. George's fine Fruitbearing Tree. Lower County Teeth. The Emblem of a Friend. Modern Faith, Pinchall's Temperance. A---'s Wit. Life a Journey. Homer's Fate. Sam's Lawsuit, *&c. &c. &c.*

To which is added.

A most true and unerring PROGNOSTICATION for the Year 1739, relating to the Condition of these Northern Colonies, The Diseases the People will be subject to, and the Quantity of the Fruits of the Earth.

Sold by *B. Franklin*, Price 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per Dozen.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where *Advertisements* are taken in, and *Book-Binding* is done reasonably, in the best Manner.